

## CLAIMS

1. A method for forming a single-phase c-axis Pb<sub>5</sub>Ge<sub>3</sub>O<sub>11</sub> (PGO) ferroelectric film overlying a noble metal electrode, the method comprising:

5 forming a bottom electrode polycrystalline mixture of a first noble metal and an oxide of the first noble metal; and,  
forming a single-phase c-axis PGO ferroelectric thin film overlying the bottom electrode.

10 2. The method of claim 1 wherein forming a bottom electrode polycrystalline mixture of a first noble metal and an oxide of the first noble metal includes using a noble metal selected from the group including Pt, Ir, and Ru.

15 3. The method of claim 1 wherein forming a bottom electrode polycrystalline mixture of the first noble metal and first noble metal oxide includes forming a polycrystalline mixture, using a noble metal selected from the group including Pt and Ir, having a preference in the (111) orientation.

20 4. The method of claim 1 wherein forming a bottom electrode polycrystalline mixture of the first noble metal and first noble metal oxide includes:  
forming a first layer including a mixture of the first noble

25 metal and first noble metal oxide; and,

forming a second layer, interposed between the first layer and the ferroelectric thin film, of the first noble metal oxide.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein forming a bottom electrode polycrystalline mixture of the first noble metal and first noble metal oxide includes:

forming a first noble metal first layer; and,  
forming a second layer, interposed between the first layer and the ferroelectric thin film, of the first noble metal oxide.

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6. The method of claim 1 wherein forming a bottom electrode polycrystalline mixture of the first noble metal and first noble metal oxide includes:

forming a Pt first layer; and,  
15 forming a second layer, interposed between the first layer and the ferroelectric thin film, of fully oxidized Pt<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein forming a single-phase c-axis PGO ferroelectric thin film overlying the bottom electrode includes  
20 forming a pure c-axis PGO thin film.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein forming a bottom electrode polycrystalline mixture of the first noble metal and first noble metal oxide includes:

25 reactive sputtering the first noble metal in an atmosphere including Ar and O<sub>2</sub>; and,

annealing the mixture in an O<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein reactive sputtering the first noble metal in an atmosphere including Ar and O<sub>2</sub> includes, with  
5 respect to a base pressure of  $7 \times 10^{-7}$  Torr:

using a Ar partial pressure in the range of 1 to 5 milliTorr  
(mTorr); and,

using an O<sub>2</sub> partial pressure in the range of 1 to 5 mTorr.

10 10. The method of claim 8 wherein reactive sputtering the first noble metal in an atmosphere including Ar and O<sub>2</sub> includes, with respect to a 4 inch diameter target, using a sputtering power in the range of 50 to 500 watts.

15 11. The method of claim 8 wherein annealing the mixture in an O<sub>2</sub> atmosphere includes rapid thermal annealing (RTA) at a temperature in the range of 400 to 800 degrees C, for a duration in the range of 1 to 60 minutes.

20 12. The method of claim 1 further comprising:  
forming a top electrode overlying the PGO ferroelectric thin film.

25 13. The method of claim 1 wherein forming a bottom electrode polycrystalline mixture of a first noble metal and an oxide of the

first noble metal includes forming a bottom electrode mixture having a sheet resistance of less than 5 ohms/square.

14. A method for forming a single-phase c-axis  $Pb_5Ge_3O_{11}$  film overlying a Pt metal electrode, the method comprising:  
5 forming a bottom electrode mixture of Pt and  $Pt_3O_4$ ; and,  
forming a single-phase c-axis PGO thin film overlying the bottom electrode.

10 15. The method of claim 14 wherein forming a bottom electrode mixture of a Pt and  $Pt_3O_4$  includes:  
forming a Pt first layer; and,  
forming a second layer, interposed between the first layer and the PGO thin film, of fully oxidized  $Pt_3O_4$ .

15 16. The method of claim 14 further comprising:  
forming a top electrode overlying the PGO thin film.

20 17. The method of claim 14 wherein forming a bottom electrode mixture of Pt and  $Pt_3O_4$  includes forming a polycrystalline mixture of Pt and  $Pt_3O_4$ .

25 18. The method of claim 14 wherein forming a bottom electrode mixture of Pt and  $Pt_3O_4$  includes forming a bottom electrode mixture having a sheet resistance of less than 5 ohms/square.

19. A Pb<sub>5</sub>Ge<sub>3</sub>O<sub>11</sub> (PGO) ferroelectric capacitor comprising:  
a bottom electrode including a polycrystalline mixture of a  
first noble metal and an oxide of the first noble metal;  
a single-phase c-axis PGO ferroelectric thin film overlying  
5 the bottom electrode; and,  
a top electrode overlying the PGO ferroelectric thin film.

20. The capacitor of claim 19 wherein the bottom electrode  
includes a noble metal selected from the group including Pt, Ir, and Ru.

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21. The capacitor of claim 19 wherein the polycrystalline  
mixture of the first noble metal and first noble metal oxide is a noble  
metal selected from the group including Pt and Ir, having a preference in  
the (111) orientation.

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22. The capacitor of claim 19 wherein the bottom electrode  
polycrystalline mixture of the first noble metal and first noble metal oxide  
includes:

a first layer including a mixture of the first noble metal and  
20 first noble metal oxide; and,  
a second layer, interposed between the first layer and the  
ferroelectric thin film, of the first noble metal oxide.

25 23. The capacitor of claim 19 wherein the bottom electrode  
polycrystalline mixture of the first noble metal and first noble metal oxide  
includes:

a first noble metal first layer; and,  
a second layer, interposed between the first layer and the  
ferroelectric thin film, of the first noble metal oxide.

5           24. The capacitor of claim 19 wherein the bottom electrode  
polycrystalline mixture of the first noble metal and first noble metal oxide  
includes:

10          a Pt first layer; and,  
a second layer, interposed between the first layer and the  
ferroelectric thin film, of fully oxidized  $\text{Pt}_3\text{O}_4$ .

25. The capacitor of claim 19 wherein the PGO  
ferroelectric thin film is a pure c-axis PGO film.

15          26. The capacitor of claim 19 wherein the bottom electrode  
has a sheet resistance of less than 5 ohms/square.

27. A single-phase c-axis  $\text{Pb}_5\text{Ge}_3\text{O}_{11}$  (PGO) film capacitor  
comprising:

20          a bottom electrode mixture of Pt and  $\text{Pt}_3\text{O}_4$ ;  
a single-phase c-axis PGO thin film overlying the bottom  
electrode; and,  
a top electrode overlying the PGO thin film.

25          28. The capacitor of claim 27 wherein the bottom electrode  
mixture of Pt and  $\text{Pt}_3\text{O}_4$  includes:

a Pt first layer; and,  
a second layer, interposed between the first layer and the  
PGO thin film, of fully oxidized Pt<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

5               29.     The capacitor of claim 27 wherein the bottom electrode  
mixture of Pt and Pt<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> is a polycrystalline mixture of Pt and Pt<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.

30.     The capacitor of claim 27 wherein the PGO  
ferroelectric thin film is a pure c-axis PGO film.

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31.     The capacitor of claim 27 wherein the bottom electrode  
has a sheet resistance of less than 5 ohms/square.